



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,097	09/09/2003	Yih-Shin Weng	MTKP0054USA	2096
27765	7590	05/11/2006	EXAMINER	
NORTH AMERICA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			GUPTA, PARUL H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2627	

DATE MAILED: 05/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/605,097

Applicant(s)

WENG, YIH-SHIN

Examiner

Parul Gupta

Art Unit

2627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)     | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-18 are pending for examination as interpreted by the examiner. The IDS filed on 9/23/04 was considered.

#### ***Specification***

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: minor typographical errors such as the lack of use of "can" before "be utilized to read" in line 5 of paragraph 0005 and the use of "an" instead of "a" before "SRAM" in line 13 of paragraph 0015. There also appears to be a lack of a space almost every time after the word "variables" and in between a few other words, especially in the claims section. Appropriate correction is required. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any other errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Watanabe et al., US Patent Publication 2002/0181356.

Regarding claim 1, Watanabe et al. teaches a method for accessing a variable memory of an optical disk drive comprising following steps: (a) utilizing the optical disk

Art Unit: 2627

drive to read data of an optical disk and identifying the type of the data (paragraph 0011); (b) if the type of the data is CD data, arranging reading variables from an initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056); and (c) if the type of the data is DVD data, arranging reading variables from the initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraphs 0012 and 0056).

Regarding claim 2, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the CD data type is CDDA, VCD, CD-ROM, CD-R, or CD-RW, and the DVD data type is DVD-ROM, DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD+R, DVD+RW, or DVD-RAM. Paragraph 0008 gives all of the different data types that can be used in the reference.

Regarding claim 3, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the reading variables in step (b) or (c) are related to content of the optical disc (paragraph 0012).

Regarding claim 4, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 1 wherein when the optical disk drive stores the reading variables in step (b) or (c) in the variable memory, the reading variables replace reading variables of a last-inserted optical disk stored in the initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory. Paragraphs 0069-0072 describe how the memory is reallocated based on the type of disk inserted into the drive. Thus, the memory is changed from disk to disk.

Regarding claim 5, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising storing common reading variables necessary for the optical disk drive to access the optical disk into the variable memory, wherein the common reading variables include drive configuration, status, or tray status. Paragraphs 0062 and 0063 describe

how the determination of type of disk, which includes drive configuration, is stored in the variable memory.

Regarding claim 6, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 5 wherein the common reading variables stored in the variable memory will not be replaced (paragraph 0066 and 0083).

Regarding claim 7, Watanabe et al. also teaches an optical disk drive for performing the method of claim 1 (paragraph 0011).

Regarding claim 8, Watanabe et al. teaches a method for accessing a variable memory of an optical disk drive comprising following steps: (a) utilizing the optical disk drive to read data of a DVD and identifying the type of the data (paragraph 0011); (b) if the type of the data is DVD-ROM data, arranging reading variables from an initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056); and (c) if the type of the data is DVD-RAM data, arranging reading variables from the initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056).

Regarding claim 9, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 8 wherein when the optical disk drive stores the reading variables in step (b) or (c) in the variable memory, the reading variables replace reading variables of a last-inserted optical disk stored in the initial address in the variable memory. Paragraphs 0069-0072 describe how the memory is reallocated based on the type of disk inserted into the drive. Thus, the memory is changed from disk to disk.

Regarding claim 10, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 8 further comprising storing common reading variables necessary for the optical disk drive to

access the optical disk into the variable memory, wherein the common reading variables include drive configuration, status, or tray status.

Paragraphs 0062 and 0063 describe how the determination of type of disk, which includes drive configuration, is stored in the variable memory.

Regarding claim 11, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the common reading variables stored in the variable memory will not be replaced (paragraph 0066 and 0083).

Regarding claim 12, Watanabe et al. also teaches an optical disk drive for performing the method of claim 8 (paragraph 0011).

Regarding claim 13, Watanabe et al. teaches a method for accessing a variable memory of an optical disk drive comprising following steps: (a) utilizing the optical disk drive to read and write data of an optical disk and identifying the type of the data (paragraph 0011); (b) if the type of the data is recordable CD data, arranging writing variables from a first initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056); and (c) if the type of the data is DVD data, arranging writing variables from the first initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056).

Regarding claim 14, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 13 wherein the recordable CD data type is CD-R or CD-RW, and the DVD data type is DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD+R, DVD+RW, or DVD-RAM. Paragraph 0008 gives all of the different data types that can be used in the reference.

Regarding claim 15, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 13 wherein when the optical disk drive stores the writing variables in step (b) or (c) in the variable memory, the writing variables replace writing variables of a last-inserted optical disk stored in the first initial address (shown in figure 2) in the variable memory. Paragraphs 0069-0072 describe how the memory is reallocated based on the type of disk inserted into the drive. Thus, the memory is changed from disk to disk.

Regarding claim 16, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 13 further comprising: if the type of the data is recordable CD data, arranging reading variables from a second address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056); and if the type of the data is DVD data, arranging reading variables from the second initial address (shown in figure 2) of the variable memory (paragraph 0012 and 0056).

Regarding claim 17, Watanabe et al. teaches the method of claim 16 wherein the first and second initial addresses are different in figure 2. The method of choosing different addresses and regions for different types of media is given in paragraphs 0068-0072.

Regarding claim 18, Watanabe et al. also teaches an optical disk drive for performing the method of claim 13 (paragraph 0011).

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Narumi, US Patent 6,115,343 discloses a similar memory structure. Ross, US Patent 6,185,640 discloses similar material.

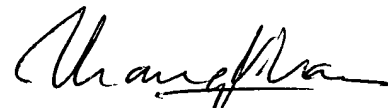
Art Unit: 2627

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Parul Gupta whose telephone number is 571-272-5260. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, from 8:30 AM to 7 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrea Wellington can be reached on 571-272-4483. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PHG  
5/3/06



THANG V. TRAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER